



Core Module Risk Assessment Guide

Risk Factors	Risk Information * Informational Statement - Intervention tactic	Risk factors on this farm (level of implementation)
1.) Biosecurity * Contact with non-resident animals * Equipment/vehicles * Visitors * Feed	* Contact with non-resident animals creates a risk for disease introduction into herd - Introduce animals from low risk sources - Test prior to purchase - Provide isolation facilities and protocols for (re) introduction - Maintain vaccination program for incoming and resident animals * Equipment/Vehicles should be maintained and cleaned to avoid biological (bacterial, viral, parasitic, or fungal), chemical, or physical hazards. - Equipment is disinfected and cleaned between cows, groups, and farms. - Off farm vehicles are restricted to designated areas of farm * Visitors are a risk for introduction of biological hazards. - Restrict access to facilities - Institute hygiene program for visitors (boots/coveralls) * Feed may be a potential source of disease organisms and chemical contaminants. - Minimize risk of fecal (cow, rodent, bird or pet) or chemical contamination	
2.) Manure Management * Pathogen Risks * Water Contamination	* Manure may contain animal pathogens. - Remove opportunity for animal contact/ingestion of manure. * Manure may be an environmental hazard - CAFO Permit - Manure runoff is prevented throughout all facilities.	
3.) Feed/Bunker Pasture Management * Contaminants * Quality	* Quality Forage free of contaminants is vital for milk production and animal health. - Analyze forages to meet quality standards - Use clean equipment to handle forages - Store and label pesticides and additives safely, away from feeds * Adult manure on pastures used for young stock grazing presents a risk for disease transmission	

Management groups to evaluate: 1-Maternity/calving; 2-Calf-rearing; 3-Heifer rearing; 4-Dry cow/Prefresh; 5-Lactating cows; 6-Hospital/treated/asasick; 7-purchased or reentering; 8-Do not breed; 9-Farm as a whole, processes independent of group - Farm inputs, on-farm processes and farm outputs.



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4.) Water Management * Contaminants * Quality * Quantity	* Water Quality & Availability are vital for animal health and productivity. - Describe water source and water quantity. - Water analyzed and meets quality standards - Water source protected from contamination	
5.) Facilities * Animal Comfort * Personnel Hygiene and safety issues	* Cow-comfort and worker safety are key issues - Avoid overcrowding greater than 10% - Cow facilities are comfortable, clean, dry, well lit and well ventilated. - Provide Personnel hygiene facilities.	
6.) Quality Assurance * Residue from drug or chemical contaminants * Carcass Blemishes -Physical damage -Bruising, Injection sites * Food Quality & Safety -Microbial contaminants -Animal: inflammation, tumors	* Animals & products can become contaminated with chemical residues or physically damaged by improper handling. - Provide written standard operating procedures & employee training for: - Drug labeling and storage - Animal treatments - Treatment records - Identify treated animals - Drug withdrawal from milk & beef - Keep records of condition & health of calves sold and cows culled - Train personnel in animal handling, biosecurity, and use of standard operating procedures	

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